

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1184205-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 199

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DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

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64-200-239-409

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DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

64-200-239-409

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SERIALIZATION.

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8-18-63

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

REC-121
EX-117

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 21, 1963

FROM : Legat, Manila (105-60) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES -
LABOR MATTERS

Re Manila letter 4/30/63.

On 6/14/63, while discussing with Legat the development of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Acting Director [redacted] made available, as a matter of possible research interest to the FBI, the enclosed Report on the Case of AMADO V. HERNANDEZ and the Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO). b6 b7C

Although the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) was outlawed in 1931, it continued to be active, and gained strength when in 1939 it merged with the Socialist Party. During the war the CPP was active in organizing a separate guerrilla group which became popularly known as the HUKS. Their activities included not only activity against the Japanese, but also against the other guerrilla groups. The HUK movement emerged from the war period with substantial strength and considerable local support. As a party the name was changed to the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB) and was completely under the leadership and control of the CPP Politburo.

The identity of Politburo members was kept secret and the general public had little understanding of what was happening. The situation within the government deteriorated and events were shaping up for early communist turnover until the appointment of Secretary of Defense MAGSAYSAY (later President) whose energy and single-minded purpose together with substantial United States assistance turned the tide against the HMB.

In the 1951 raids conducted by the intelligence agencies against various subversive organizations was included the arrest of AMADO V. HERNANDEZ, the President of the Congress of Labor Organizations. This was the coordinating agency for the communist control of all Philippine labor, a complete communist front, and a major communist strong point.

3 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison), Enc. 1
1 - Manila

(4)

b6
b7C

Manila 105-60

After the raids came the work of preparing material for court trial. This function was handled by [redacted] [redacted] then of the Military Intelligence Legal Office (MILO).

b6
b7C

[redacted] believes that the preparation of legal proof for presentation in court is of the greatest importance in keeping the democratic processes of a government faced with the problem of massive communist subversion. He considers the HERNANDEZ case a typical example of the problems faced by the government. It is for this reason that he believes the enclosed document would be of interest to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

TO : Director, FBI (64-200-239)

DATE: July 25, 1963

FROM : Legat, Manila (105-86) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH ACTIVITY AMONG
STUDENT YOUTH GROUPS
IS - PHILIPPINES

Re Manila letter 6/18/63.

Several Filipino student leaders are reported to be going to Europe via Japan during the summer, including the following:

1. [redacted] identified as a student at the University of the Philippines, leader of the Communist sponsored Student Council Association (SCAP) of the Philippines, and allegedly receiving P1500 monthly from a Chinese communist principal for subversive activities. [redacted] is to travel to Japan in August or September, obtain necessary documents, and proceed to Moscow University via Singapore, Bangkok, and Europe. He is being sponsored by the International Union of Students (IUS). b6
b7C
2. [redacted] who attends the Lyceum of the Philippines, participant in anti-American demonstrations, affiliated with SCAP, has been invited to visit Japan in August, 1963, by a Japanese trade group. His trip is also sponsored by IUS and he will confer with Japanese student leaders.
3. [redacted] reportedly a visitor to Communist China in 1958-59, dismissed from 1960 summer course for probationary second lieutenants in the Philippine Army for "alleged Communist activities," participant in anti-American demonstrations, is to visit Japan in August, 1963, at the invitation of the Zengakuren.
4. [redacted], an organizer of the National Preparatory Committee (Student Politburo), invited by the Zengakuren, together with [redacted] and two others as yet unidentified, to go to Japan in August, 1963. b6
b7C
5. (FNU) [redacted] invited by the Zengakuren to go to Indonesia. [redacted] may be identifiable with [redacted] who served as a tourist guide for the U.S.S.R. delegation that

3 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison)
1 - Tokyo, Info (sent direct)
1 - Manila

REC-45

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DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

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64-200-239-438

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64-200-239-438

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DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lag

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64-200-239-443

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 02-05-2013

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

sub
FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (105-1855) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *C* COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)
IS - PHILIPPINES

DATE: July 23, 1964
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC-64

Re Legat, Manila letter, 6/2/64, concerning [redacted]

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- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Liaison Section (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Legat, Manila
- 1 - Legat, Paris (Sent Direct)
- 1 - Legat, Bonn (Sent Direct)
- 1 - London

[redacted]
(8)

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Copy to *Manila*
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date *7-29-64*
by [redacted]

REC-64

64-200-239-454
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6 JUL 28 1964

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *Dom-
PMB* Legat, Rome (105-1348) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)
IS - PHILIPPINES

DATE: 8/24/64

Re Legat, Manila, let to Bureau dated 6/2/64.

On 8/19/64 the Division of Confidential Matters, [redacted] advised that it had been unable to develop any information that [redacted] visited Italy at any time.

Any pertinent information received from alerted sources in Greece will be promptly furnished to the Bureau and interested offices.

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Copy to *Legat Manila*
by *10/1/64* for
☒ file ☐ action

REC-9
EX 110

64-200-239-45
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- 4 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(1 - Legat, Manila 105-12)
1 - Rome (105-1348)

NAT. INT. SEC.

b6 per FBI
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(5) 66 SEP 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-12-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10-12-64

FROM : LEGAT, MANILA

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY AMONG
STUDENT YOUTH GROUPS
IS - PHILIPPINES
(BUfile 64-200-239)
(Manila File 105-86) P

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINES - LABOR MATTERS
IS - PHILIPPINES
(BUfile 64-200-239)
(Manila File 105-60) P

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS
MANILA, PHILIPPINES
IS - PHILIPPINES
(Manila File 105-154) RUC

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are the originals and five copies each of two clippings from the "Manila Times" of 10/3/64 and 10/4/64, respectively.

On 10/2/64 a combined group of over 500 students and labor elements from the LAPIANG MANGGAGAWA (Workers Party) obtained a permit from the Mayor's Office to hold a "peaceful demonstration" at the American Embassy and also in front of the Presidential Palace. The various Philippine and U. S. intelligence agencies were aware that plans for a demonstration were under way by both groups, acting separately, but when it was learned that the leaders had decided to hold a joint demonstration the increased possibility of violence became evident. The demonstrations were planned to take advantage of the departure of President MACAPAGAL the next day on a state visit to the United States. A group of the planners also thought it a good occasion to test the reactions of police by calculated acts of provocation. Earlier in the week, also, labor leaders were protesting crowd control and anti-riot training being given by the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) to local police as being designed to break up the labor union strikes.

REC 4

7 - Bureau (Encs. 12) (1 - Liaison Section)
3 - Manila (1 - 105-86)
(1 - 105-60)
(1 - 105-154)

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ORIGINAL COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN

Manila 105-86, 105-60, 105-154

Late in the afternoon of 10/2/64, the various groups began to gather in the Luneta, a park area about one-half mile from the Embassy. They marched to the Embassy carrying numerous placards and signs demanding abolition of the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement, claiming the U. S. was unfair to Filipinos, and other slogans. Only about a dozen police were on hand. There was an attempt to force the iron gates which separate the Embassy grounds from the street, and a considerable amount of pushing and jostling took place. Several of the Embassy guards suffered minor injuries, and for about 10 minutes it appeared the demonstrations might get out of hand. Embassy guards were very careful to offer no provocation, and after about an hour the demonstrators moved off to the Malacanang (Presidential Palace).

Although warned, there did not seem to be any firm stand taken at the Palace on how to handle the demonstrators, and a Ranger Battalion, as well as the Manila Fire Department, standing by, were not called.

The demonstrators at first confined their activities to the area in front of the Executive Office, demanding that the President appear. As time went on the group became uglier, calling the President all sorts of names. Communist affiliated labor party leaders like CIPRIANO CID and IGNACIO LACSINA were much in evidence, LACSINA haranguing the crowd. Finally the demonstrators burned their signs in a bonfire in the courtyard, smashed down iron fences and made their way into the Palace itself, several trying to reach the President's personal quarters before the Presidential Guard began to force the crowd back.

The President received several of the leaders, listened to their demands, said he would decide on action best for all the people, and admonished the representatives. He made pointed references to this again the next day in a speech at the airport as he left for the United States.

Since the demonstrations, the press has carried a number of articles inspired generally by the point of view of the news-papers concerned. A statement issued by [redacted] Acting Director, NBI, stating that intelligence sources disclosed the demonstration had been instigated by Indonesian Communists, was met by denials, severe criticism, and demands for [redacted] dismissal as a "little brown American", a "lackey" and "sip sip butis" (boot licker). (One consequence of this has been cancelation of a trip by [redacted] to attend the IACP meeting in the U. S.,

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Manila 105-86, 105-60, 105-154

October 23 to 29, 1964.) One student leader acknowledged that there were communists in the crowd but only because their interests coincided with the demands of the students.

It appears evident that the tumultuous demonstration was a shock to the government, and the incident is being investigated in depth. The NBI had agents in the crowd and took pictures throughout the affair. [REDACTED] Acting Deputy Chief and Operations Officer of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency, remarked on 10/8/64 that there is some indication the students have been in touch with Japanese counterparts to learn from them the success of Japanese demonstrations.

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The above is a summary of information received from U. S. and Philippine intelligence agencies, already made available to interested U. S. agencies, and is being submitted as of interest to the Bureau.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lag

Anti-parity marchers storm Palace; 2 hurt

At least two demonstrators were injured when presidential guards forced back some 600 students and union members who tried to enter the presidential quarters in Malacañang last night.

The demonstrators entered the executive building after President Macapagal declined to meet them on the Palace grounds.

Eve of departure

The violence erupted on the eve of the President's

departure on his state visit to the United States today.

Two of the demonstrators were injured and treated at the Malacañang Clinic. They were Eufrazio Cruz Jr., Lyceum student, and Rodolfo del Rosario, vice president of the National Association of Trade Unions (NATU).

Another demonstrator, Publio Libi, was injured earlier when the group demonstrated in front of the US embassy. Libi was thrown over the iron fence, said

companions who took him to the Philippine General Hospital.

Rifle butts

The demonstrators claimed that the presidential guards hit them with rifle butts as they tried to make their way through the Malacañang building to the part where the President's family stays.

They also claimed that the soldiers had fixed bayonets but this was denied

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Manila Times",

Manila, Philippines,

front page

Date: 10/3/64
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Joaquin Rocas
Title: ANTI-AMERICAN
DEMONSTRATIONS

Character:
or

Classification: IS-PHILIPPINES
Submitting Office: Manila

64-200-237-460
ENCLOSURE

by the officer-for-the-day of the Presidential Guard Battalion.

Malacañang said the demonstrators smashed bulbs and the balcony railing in the executive building as they tried to force their way to the presidential quarters.

DM meets 4 leaders

President Macapagal later relented and conferred with four leaders of the demonstrators — Ricardo Valmonte, Alejandro Quintana, Fernando Juatas, and Carlos del Rosario — in his study.

The President thanked them for coming but told them that next time they wanted to see him, they should first make arrangements.

The demonstrators, at first numbering about 2,000, arrived at Malacañang at about 7:30 p.m. carrying placards and bamboo torches.

From US embassy

They had just come from the United States Embassy but the embassy gates were closed and were unable to talk to any official.

Entering a side gate of the Malacañang grounds, they gathered at one side of the executive building where big groups usually see the President.

The demonstrators were composed of students from the Lyceum, the University of the Philippines, Manuel L. Quezon University, National Teachers College, and the Philippine College of Criminology, members of the NATU, the Philippine Association of Free Labor Unions, the Lapiang Mangagawa.

Parity rights

The group wanted to

voice their stand against the extension of parity rights to Americans beyond 1974 as well as to the extension of such rights to other foreigners, as advocated by the American Chamber of Commerce.

They also wanted President Macapagal to take a definite stand on this issue when he meets with President Lyndon B. Johnson in Washington, DC.

Call DM names

As the group waited for the President, some reportedly became unruly and called the President names.

At about 8:30 p.m., acting Executive Secretary Juan Cancio told the group that the President could not see them.

The group started to disperse and leave the Palace grounds but a group of about 600 remained and started to burn their placards, then entered the executive building.

Smashing electric bulbs, they plunged part of the building into darkness.

Blocked by guards

They were blocked by presidential guards as they tried to enter the part of Malacañang where the President and his family lives.

All during the fighting inside the building, firetrucks and a platoon of Manila policemen waited outside the building while three truckloads of Rangers were outside the gate.

Later, when the rioting was quelled, the Rangers entered the Malacañang grounds and took up positions around the compound.

On cabinet agenda

During his meeting with four demonstration leaders

in his study, President Macapagal said he had placed the parity issue on the agenda of the next meeting of the cabinet.

Press Secretary Virgilio Reyes also issued a statement that the administration has been studying the issues on parity and the Laurel-Langley Agreement and the President has directed the National Economic Council to conduct public hearings and then formulate a policy recommendation.

The President, he said, told the student leaders that the stand he will take will be for what he believes to be good of the country and people.

Manifesto

A manifesto prepared by the Lapiang Manggagawa yesterday asked President Macapagal "to keep faith with the Unfinished Revolution by seeking the abrogation of the Laurel-Langley agreement."

The agreement has brought "not prosperity for the country but prosperity for a few, special privileges for US nationals, and the stagnation of the economy along the same colonial lines as before," the group said.

The greatest single obstacle to the Unfinished Revolution, the labor organization said, is the Laurel-Langley agreement.

Special privilege

In the name of the agreement, the party noted, the US President and the American ambassador are urging the Philippine government to grant American nationals a privilege which the retail law denies to Filipino citizens.

ley agreement.

The demonstrators urged the scrapping of parity and opposed the extension of the Laurel-Langley Agreement which give Americans here equal rights as Filipinos in the exploitation of natural resources and in the transportation business.

Demonstrators watched

Lukban said NBI agents who mixed freely with the demonstrators reported that the latter violated almost all of the conditions of the permit given them by the mayor's office to hold a peaceful rally.

The demonstrators, he said, not only exceeded the time allotted to them (they stayed past 8 p.m.) but also committed acts of violence inside Malacañang which damaged government prop-

erty and cast a slur on the dignity of the President.

Insults hurled

Some of the demonstrators, while putting up a show near the US embassy, insulted occupants of private cars and taxis passing along Roxas blvd, the surveillance agents said.

Others were heard hurling invectives against the President as they demanded an unscheduled meeting with him in Malacañang.

Highly-placed government sources said security agents already have a list of local labor and student leaders who have been indoctrinated into the communist way of thinking.

These so-called leaders are on the watch-list and will be rounded up at the opportune time when sufficient evidence against them have been gathered, it was learned.

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DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rowdyism laid to Indon Reds

The National Bureau of Investigation yesterday said it has information linking Friday's violent demonstrations in Malacañang and at the United States embassy to a plot of Indonesian communists.

Director Jose G. Lukban, in making the disclosure, alerted the country's student population against Red rabble-rousers who he said would mislead them into acts of violence in the name of peaceful redress of grievances.

NBI information

He said the information gathered by the NBI also

mentioned communist infiltration into the University of the Philippines, the home of a prominent businessman and the press.

President Macapagal also criticized the demonstrations as an "unwholesome practice which upsets the rule of law" in his farewell speech at the Manila International Airport yesterday.

The President, however, assured the demonstrators, including students and unionists, that the "general welfare of our people" will be the sole basis of his actions in relation to party rights and the Laurel-Lang-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Manila Times",

Manila, Philippines,

front page

Date: 10/4/64
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Joaquin Rocas
Title: ANTI-AMERICAN
DEMONSTRATIONS

Character: IS-PHILIPPINES
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: Manila

64-200-239-460
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 09-12-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg

TO : Director, FBI (64-200-239)

DATE: 12-21-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (105-2959) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)
IS - PHILIPPINES

Re Paris letter 10-22-64.

Since no pertinent information has been received from the [redacted] this case is being closed in the Paris Office.

b7D

If pertinent data are received in the future, they will be reported promptly.

- 4 - Bureau (1 - Manila, 105-12
1 - Liaison Section)
- 1 - Legat, Bonn (sent direct) (info.)
- 1 - Legat, London (sent direct) (info.) (105-1855)
- 1 - Paris

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105-2959-1309

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64-200-239-465

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DATE 09-06-2012 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/lsg